CAPTURED BY FORREST.

Peril and Suffering Encountered by Two Adventurous Infantrymen in Their Efforts to Reach the Union Lines.

By GEORGE W. QUIMBY.

the rebel Gen. Forrest became very active the regiment, soon got slightly in advance in West Tennessee. It was nothing unusual for him to become active; in fact, he was nearly always active. Gen. Grant has said in his "Memoirs" that Gen. For-rest was the most able cavalry General the enemy had. Our forces had been try-ing to hold open the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Memphis east or beyond Corinth, Miss. This required a large force of men, scattered along at the different stations. My regiment had from time to time been stationed at various points, being moved from place to place as was necessary, the aim being to keep the largest force opposite to the main body of Gen. Forrest's Cavalry.

To the north of this line of road was large territory occupied by a prosperous farming community, who were wholly in sympathy with the South.

All of the young men were supposed t be in the rebel army, but as a matter of fact large numbers of them would steal away from their commands and return to their homes, to rest up, obtain new cloth ing and visit their sweethearts. Occa-sionally Forrest would break through oulines and scatter his forces throughout that region, gather up these deserters conscript others, so'ze large numbers of horses and return South, well equipped for another raid into Middle or East Teanessee or North Alabama; thereby, with a few thousand men, making it necessar for us to keep a force of more than five times their number, to even hold the prin-

FORREST DESTROYS LAFAYETTE.

About Dec. 15, 1863, Forrest again crossed to the north of the railroad and remained there 10 days or more. In the meantime scouts were sent out to keep in such with him and report his where abouts to our commanders along the railroad. As Forrest was continually moving about and daily changing his location, our infantry was kept busy moving back and forth along the road to try to

capture him on his return.

In passing north he had destroyed portions of the railroad, so that troops could not be moved by train to intercept him on his return; hence, it was a question of counting ties. During these 10 days we had marched from Lafayette to Moscow, Moscow to La Grange, La Grange to Grand Junction, back and forth, back and forth, till we knew every tie on

On Dec. 28 we lay under arms at Moscow, expecting every minute to be attacked in force. The pickets had been driven in, but nothing further came of it. Tais was only a device of Forrest to cause us to concentrate our forces at some point, then slip through the lines at another one. So it proved on this occasion, for about noon we got word that he had struck La-fayette some eight or 10 miles west of us, and was destroying the road and the place. We were immediately ordered to count the ties to Lafavette.

A hard rain fell all that afternoon, drenching us to the skin. When we arrived at Lafayette darkness had set in, and Forrest had accomplished his purpose and departed.

All buildings, except a depot sued had been burned, and a pile of about 400 cords of wood, belonging to the Government, vas on fire. A detail was left to put out this fire, and the regiment meved by the

them at the first volley.

Instantly every man in the regiment cocked his rifle, and, had any one man fired, it would have been a signal for all an ace of a terrible calamity. There was caution. All seemed for the moment to be whole, showed incompetency, justifying their being cashiered, it was this batch stupefied. I had an indistinct or innate feeling that the unknown force were our own men, and without waiting till it would be too late, called out; "Who ou?" Instantly the reply came back:
-th Ill. Cav" (I have now forgotten number). Of course, that settled it, and our men recovered their arms; but, all would have taken it for granted that it was so ordered, and undoubtedly,

After explanations between the officers of the cavalry and infantry, our regimen was moved back to the depot, where all hands lay down as best they could, to wait for daylight, some under the shed, some under the depot platform, and other wherever they could get out of the mud, but all in a dismal, soaked condition.

dreds of innocent men would have been

killed or wounded.

I TRADE BOOTS.

I must now go back a little in my story. Our regiment had a few days previously received about 180 new recruits, among whom was one who had brought a new pair of boots, which had cost him at h \$15. These were strapped to his knap-sack. I had taken a great fancy to them, and tried to buy them of him, but he could not be induced to part with them but on this occasion his knapsack, like that of all new recruits, had begun to bear heavily on his shoulders and he consented to sell them for the \$15. This was at Moscow on that morning. The bargain was soon closed and I had thrown away my old shoes and crowded my No. 9 feet into the No. 8 boots. This was a violation of a rule in arithmetic, "that greater will not go into the lesser"-with-

out trouble. water-soaked by the time we campad down for the night, and my feet felt as though they had been encased in the iro boots of the Spanish Inquisition.

After much trouble my bunk mate White, succeeded in pulling off the boots, and we were soon in deep slum-

Long before daylight the next morning all hands were silently awakened and or-dered to fall in quietly and march. Then the fun commenced between my feet and my boots. The boots had shrunk to about No. 6, and my feet had swollen to about No. 11, or 12. I tugged, pulled, sweatedand White says I swore-but the boots would not go on. I was in a fix, sure. I then asked White to look around to see one of the boys had an extra pair of shoes attached to his kunpsack. the meantime, cursing and hurrying us up, and when we finally got out on the track we could hear the regiment marching on the railroad track toward Memphis. We have a down to cover the two to the conversation and apparently took no notice of my "Mrs. Partingtonism." He hurried along to overtake the regiment, but did not stop to listen to the noise

It seems that after the first half mile they had turned off on to a dirt road that | was Gen. Forrest, crossed the railroad, and, after going ran parallel to the railroad. We three, not knowing this, and still believing the

During the latter part of the year 1863, dark, and, probably, traveling faster than of them.

> IN THE HANDS OF FORREST'S RAIDER. We had perhaps gone two miles from the depot when daylight began to show us, indistinctly, some objects ahead of us, among which was a group of men which we took to be our men. One can imagine our surprise when we found 120 rebel car-bines leveled on us, accompanied by a demand to surrender. There was nothing left for us but to comply with their po-

lite(?) request.
At first, while they still kept us cov

proud possessor of a silver-mounted Smith & Wesson revolver, caliber 22. 1 had adopted the habit of carrying it on a small belt under my coat. In our hasty capture and departure they had neglected to search us for small-arms, and I still had this revolver, hoping that if I could succeed in effecting our escape, it might be useful, but on this second day the motion of the horse had caused it to slip around to my back, when the parting of my coat-tails over the horse's back ex-posed it to the view of our guards riding in our rear, whereupon "Mr. Leggett" rede up and demanded of me the surren-der of "that pistol, sah." Of course I had to give it up, and the guards seemed to enjoy my chagrin as much as the re-covery of the weapon. The laugh was on me all right, and the guards, as well as the prisoners, did not hesitate to laugh. That night we were quartered in

I had for some time been the owner and

ing than annoying.

other negro hut, there being a fire kept in the fireplace, and the guards, as well ered with their guns, they were wary as the prisoners, slept on the floor, scattered about promisenously, only one guard at the door. I gradually got to be quite cold toward morning, and became so chilled that I awoke and found the fire nearly White to turn to me and say: "I want you to make me a promise, here and now." at his post, sitting in such a way that I at his post, sitting in such a way that I asked what he wanted me to promise. could easily have passed him and gaine. He said: "I want you to promise me that my liberty. But I remembered my prom could easily have passed him and gained



"WE PASSED TO THE REAR OF THE HOUSE AND INTO A PEACH ORCHARD."

ity offered, he could escape as well as I. He said: "No, you have been a prisoner twice and escaped, and you understand it better than I. I know you will get away, and I want your promise to not go without me." I said: "All right; I'll promise."

By this time the rebs had rode up to us and hastily mounting us behind of their own men, struck out south, and

book. White looked at me and then at trying to reach a certain place two or three miles ahead, where we would all be comfortably housed. He asked me to ride his horse, which I did, finding in the sadnot an officer in the regiment who raised his men to not disturb or take from us his voice to give a command or word of our private effects. This young would-be told him that after the war if I ever met fired at me. a man named Leggett, there would be a funeral. These men were, to a certain ex tent, strangers to one another, and were undoubtedly new soldiers, as they addressed each other as "Mr." Jones, or "Mr.

> my comrade and friend, White, as "Mr. Leggett." We frequently heard the command given: "Forward up, gentlemen forward up," meaning "close up." After getting a few miles south, a temporary halt was made and an account of stock, so to speak, was taken, when it was found that they had 11 prisoners,

among whom were two Captains From this point, as they had no extra Lorses, and as two men on one horse was one too many, they required the prisoners to walk, or rather run, as the gait of about five miles an hour was kept up for some time. On the whole, however, we were treated rather better than the aver age prisoner is reported to have been

that they were under orders to march rapidly to a point 50 or 60 miles south, where the whole force were to rendezvous, to

prepare for the next campaign.
We probably made 25 miles that day, possibly more, and camped at a planta-tion, where the prisoners were housed in an abandoned pegro house, with a guard stationed inside near the door, and a relief guard outside. We fared as well as did our guards

they dividing equally with us such food as they obtained. No harsh or abusive language was used toward us. We had noticed that Forrest did no march his men in large bodies, but divided

them up into small parties, and marched on as many roads as possible. We saw no wagon trains or ambulances whatever On Dec. 30 we got a late start, the enemy apparently not being in any hurry were waiting for the other columns. Extra horses had been procured and the prisoners were permit ted to ride at the proper place for pris oners-the rear of the column-b

advance of the guard and rear guard.

MY FIRST MEETING WITH GEN. FORREST On this day, while on the march, a middle-aged gentleman, with a broad-brimmed, light-colored hat—with long fur on it—rode leisurely up alongside of me, and after pleasantly saluting, inquired where I was captured, my age, regiment and a few other unimportant questions, and then asked how much property was nately, he found that George Wheeler had the desired extras. A bargain was soon destroyed at Lafayette. I answered his made; I to pay him the price of the shoes questions freely, and when he asked if questions freely, and when he asked and also to draw for him another pair at the cord wood was all destroyed, I told the first opportunity. It took several min-utes to make the exchange, White, in "distinguish" the fire and save the wood. soon rode on, and the Lieutenant in charge of the guard asked me if I knew with whom I was talking. On being an-

swered in the negative, he informed me it railroad, and. after going There were 10 guards, commanded by or 50 rods, turned again and a Lieut. Cherry, who were detailed to look

you will not escape without taking me ise to my friend White, and in the gen-I answered that if an opportun-red, he could escape as well as I. could not find him in the dark, so I simply made my way to the fire and punched it up, putting on more wood. This, of course, awoke the guard at the door, and

MARCHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The next morning started in cold and began to rain, which soon turned to sleet. We were on this day deprived of our

ear's Day of 1864. This was the last Leggett, as the case might be. To this day I think it would be unsafe to address the soldiers suffered more because of the preferable. I tried to ing became an impossibility. All were then huddled around such fires as they were able to make, to thaw one side while the other side was freezing.

Well, as all things have to come to an end, so did this day's march end with us, by arriving at a plantation, near Como Station, about 50 miles south of Mem-

Guards and prisoners occupied an empty overseer's building. A fire was filt in the large open fireplace, but as ecure the desired warm places. gather up wood and rails with which to made to reach our lines, but as it was, no one tried to gain his freedom at such great risk of death and certain suffering.

ON PAROLE.

Lieut. Cherry had taken the two Captains up to the plantation house, where they got a supper, after which they brought to us a lot of cooked meat and brought to us a lot of cooked meat and bread for the guards and prisoners alike. After our supper I became aware that the three officers had made arrangements to sleep at the plantation house, and I told the Lieutenant that if he would permit my friend and myself to seek quarters elsewhere for the night, I would give my word of honor to report to him in the

He readily gave us the desired permision, so White and I went along down the ine of negro quarters, where we found that the most of the young and able-bodied negroes had been sent further south. or had escaped to the Federal Army.

However, we found one faithful mammy, who lived alone in one of the houses, who had an extra bed, a warm house and plenty of firewood on hand. She readily gave us permission to occu-py the spare bed, while she sat up the enire night keeping a good fire. there was not five minutes during the whole night that she was not humming a negro camp-meeting hymn. White says he now often dreams of hearing that melody. At daylight next morning she had prepared for us a breakfast of ham, hoe-cake and sweet potatoes, which I need not say was well relished by us.

The morning was clear, cold and crisp. I afterward learned that the thermome-ter at Memphis recorded 4 degrees below zero. However, it was not so bad for us as the preceding day, because now our clothing was dry and the sun was shining.

word by returning to durance vile. However, I was not wholly discouraged yet. and began to think of a plan to outwit the guards and effect, our escape. I inci-dentally learned from the officers' conver-sation that we were to remain there that day, and that they would soon return to the plantation house to partake of a breakfast of ham and eggs and waffles

I did not envy them their waffles, issue of June 11 Comrade Peter P. Milbut I did their freedom to go and come, ler, Co. F, 51st Pa., makes the statement and began wonderin; how I could gain a that at the battle of the Crater the offi-little of that freedom which seemed to be cers of the colored troops that came un-

Instead of entering the house, we pass-

Memphis. We reasoned that if we went directly toward Memphis we would be intercepted by Confederate forces, the weather being too severe to admit of our skulking through the woods and lying out at nights without a fire. If we took a course least expected by them we thought we would be less likely to meet thought we would be less likely to meet any of the enemy. Therefore we traveled integrity. Lieut. Free S. Bowley, 2123 this fire, and the regiment moved by the left flank, regimental front, to a drift road of a half mile away, running parallel to the railroad. Although it was quite dark, our regiment, having several times camped at this town, were sufficiently familiar with this town, were sufficiently familiar with from which, if light enough, one could look on to the dirt road, 12 reds away.

Here a halt was ordered, and immediately better than we dilt, a stone's them of the railroad. Although it we could mot see them, but had it been days to could not see them, but had it been days were could not see them, but had it been days were could not see them, but had it been days were could not see them, but had it been days were could have killed every one of the railroad. Although it was quite during the dirt road and our regiment, picking up a few more men. No time was lost, and showly the most of the down to the dismayed by the clamor of war, as the following two one thanks without a lire. If we took and our regiment, picking up a few more men. No time was lost, and showly them were miles and required to march on foot. This was, however, not so much of a course least expected by them were through one could one were five miles away, going the dirt road and our regiment, picking up a few more men. No time was lost, and showly the clamor of war, as the following two more men, so the was on their scale, the dought we would be less likely to met thought we would be less likely to met thought was on their scale, and spends, most of his dought was on their scale, and spends, most of his dought was on their scale, and spends, most of his dought was on their scale bed and set element. France. He is a man of strict like the deal was on their scale, and spends, most of his dought was on the regiment was probably forming for a curve will be allowed to mer marked to get along the direct of the same of war, as the following two definitions. This was, however, not so much sealing to mer will be allowed to the dismayed by the clamor of war, as

is since, and, had any one man is would have been a signal for all twould have been a signal for all two were at this moment within of a terrible calamity. There was officer in the regiment who raised to bim, demanding the treatment due a prisoner of war. He in response ordered his men to not disturb or take from us our private effects. This young would-be d. All seemed for the moment to be add. If ever a set of officers, as a showed incompetency, justifying seing cashiered, it was this batch d. I had an indistinct or feeling that the unknown force on it for half a mile. Then taking off the All of the soldiers in the Western De. twist I could walk another half mile. Then partments will remember that cold New putting a twist below the knee I made still another half mile, but all this time day of the year 1863, and while it was the pain was so excruciating that almost not as cold as on the following day, still any kind of captivity would have been fact that most of them were on the and leave me, telling him that in the event march. While on the next day march, of my recapture I could find a later opportunity to escape, but he would not lis-ten to it. He wanted to carry me, but that was not to be thought of for a moment. He wanted to get me off into the deep woods, where we could make a fire to keep from freezing until my leg became well enough to travel on, but we had no matches and there were no inhabited

houses along the read. We then resorted to the twisting process again, which enabled us to gain perhaps 18 miles before dark. This brough there were 10 guards and nine prisoners us to a plantation on which considerable cotton was grown, much of which was fire, there was considerable crowding to still unpicked. The only inhabited house we could see was occupied by some negroes guards had laid aside their guns, and no who gave us a very scant supper, but attempt was made that night to keep a said it would not be safe for us to re attempt was made that night to keep a said it would not be safe for us to re-guard. Yanks as well as rebs would wander out whenever they felt like it to this main road on which we were traveling led to a town on the Mississipp keep the fire going. To attempt to escape would have been suicidal. Had the prisple of miles from where we were the road oners been clothed in their proper clothing, no doubt an effort would have been lade to reach our lines, but as it was ley, and that this valley was also at this 10th point a part of the Mississippi Valley. They also stated that where this road crossed the Coldwater on a bridge, there was a force of Confederates guarding it.
They said that if we could succeed in getting across the Coldwater, we would probably have no further trouble in getting to Austin, where, they saited, was located one of our gunboats.

New York.—Sth N. Y. H. A., 43d N. Y., 51st N. Y., 52d N. Y., 63d N. Y., 63th N. Y., 75th N. Y., 63th N. Y., 105th N. Y., 140th N.

lint not yet ginned from the seed).

He advised us to not attempt to come to his house in the morning, as some of the rebels were likely to prowl around there at all times of the day, and espe cially if word should reach them that there were some escaped prisoners around that vicinity. We burrowed into the cot-ton to spend the night; but I think that that was the most tedious and painful night I ever experienced. We could not get warm, but lay and shook and shiv

(To be continued.)

Number of Regiments.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Will you please give through your paper the num-per of regiments the following States sent o the civil war: New York, Pennsylvania Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, of each arm, cay alry infantry and artillery?—L. Foskett, Keene, N. H. [New York sent 248 regiments and nine

ompanies of infantry, 27 regiments and 10 companies of cavalry, two regiments and 35 batteries of light artillery, and 13 regiments of heavy artillery.
Pennsylvania sent 27 regiments and 38

companies of cavalry, three regiments and five companies of heavy artillery, one regiment and 19 batteries of light artillery fantry.
Ohio sent 13 regiments and 18 compan-

fact, we could not take exceptions to any of the guard, except that "Mr. Leg-gett," and in the end he was more amus-

ry had placed a gword at the door, and the prisoners were no longer permitted to go out. I saluted the officer in command and reported that we had redeemed our parole. He said, "All right, gentlemen," and expressed a hope that we had secured comfortable quarters for the night.

On seeing the guard at the door I now begin to restrict the companies of light artillery and long the guard at the door I now begin to restrict the companies of light artillery, 26 batteries of light artillery and 157 regiments and eight batteries of light artillery, 27 regiments and eight batteries of light artillery, 28 batteries of light artillery, 29 batteries of light artillery, 20 batteries of light artillery, 28 batteries of light artillery, 29 batteries of light artillery, 20 batteries of light artil

On seeing the guard at the door I now began to partly regret my sense of honor which had prompted me to redeem my less of infantry.—Editor National Tri-

BATTLE OF THE CRATER.

been permitten to saint the previous night, and I reasoned that in the absence or orders to the contrary, they would still regard us as favored ones who were still on parole.

I reasoned further that as the officers it is still engaged, preaching to travel toward the north and facing that cold wind, they would not be likely to turn around to see if anyone was following. It turned out exactly as I had planned, the guard permitted us to pass out immediately behind the officers. We followed in their footsteps, but gradually, by taking shorter steps, allowed ourselves to fall 10 or 12 rods behind them by the time we had gotten down to the house where we had slept the previous night, as that noint we stepped to the right, as to fall 10 or 12 rods behind them by the time we had gotten down to the house where we had slept the previous night. At that point we stepped to the right, as if we were going to enter the house, so that if by chance any of the guards should be watching us through the window they would think we were to stop there, by permission of the Leutenant Commanding.

Instead of entering the house, we pass-Instead of entering the house, we passed to its rear and through a dilapidated picket fence and into a peach orchard, and thence back to the woods. The peach from the view of any one, so that we gained the woods without further trouble, where now facing the east, but wanted to go to the ivest to strike the Mississippi River at some point below Memphis. We reasoned that if we went directly toward Memphis we would be intercepted by Confederate forces, the woods and lying weather being too severe to admit of our skulking through the woods and lying out at nights without a fire. If we took without further trouble, and recently placed in charge of the Soldier's Home, Bath, N. Y. Capt. Class. There were six brothers of us in the army. I am not yet 56, but I do not claim to be the youngest soldier. As Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, proprietor of the Cooperstown Republican, and recently placed in charge of the Soldier's Home, Bath, N. Y. Capt. Class. We were now facing the east, but wanted to go to the ivest to strike the Mississippi River at some point below demphis. We reasoned that if we went directly toward Memphis we would be intercepted by Confederate forces, the word of the form the receiving state of the I3th Cav., to see them hunt their holes, the noise being smilar to that of a shell. Regarding the passing of a shell through the church: I examined the building, and was to'd by a colored woman that services were being held at the time, the sum of N. Y. is the buyer for a large silk imture, and in 1891 was Department Com-mander of New Hampshire. Capt. An-

ways was a temperance worker and exemplary Christian gentleman. Lieut. Gardner O. North, 65 High street, is a leather merchant, and, like all the other would not be a discrimination between, when the control of the c

rond criticism, and especially that of drunkenness. I served a few days as Post Adjutant

at Camp Birney, Baltimore, Md., where some of these regiments were raised, and in a letter (still preserved) to my home I "The officers of these regiments are

the finest body of young men mentally, morally and physically, that I have ever seen collected together. They would do credit to West Point as cadets."

In another letter, dated Feb. 11, 1864

(still preserved): "I was examined yesterday by Carey's Board and passed for a First Lieutenant in the first class. The examination on tactics and general information was very severe. It was conducted by Col. Living-ston, of the 76th N. Y., and Capt. J. F. Moore, of the 6th Wis. The physical examination of the Surgeon was also very carefully performed, who said colored troops needed better officers than white troops."—J. Q. Adams, Captain 30th U. S. Colored Troops, Boston, Mass.

Reunion Secretaries.

The editor of The National Tribune lowing regiments have Reunion Associations, and to secure the name and ad-dress of the Secretary or President of the Association where a society has been

Vermont.—1st Vt. Cav., 1st Vt. H. A., 2d Vt., 3d Vt., 4th Vt., 5th Vt., 6th Vt., Massachusetts.-1st Mass., 9th Mass.,

New Jersey—3d N. J., 4th N. J., 5th N. J., 11th N. J., 12th N. J., 143d Pa., 145th Pa., 148th Pa., 149th Pa.,
 150th Pa., 155th Pa., 188th Pa.
 West Virginia.—7th W. Va.

Ohio.—21st Ohio, 30th Ohio, 36th Ohio, 73d Ohio. Kentucky.—3d Ky., 5th Ky., 6th Ky., 15th Ky., 17th Ky. Indiana.—9th Ind., 14th Ind., 19th Ind., 32d Ind. Illineis.—9th Ill., 12th Ill., 13th Ill., 44th Ill., 48th Ill., 93d Ill.

Michigan.—27th Mich.

Michigan.—27th Mich.

Wisconsin.—1st Wis., 2d Wis., 3d

Wis., 5th Wis., 6th Wis., 7th Wis., 16th

Wis., 26th Wis., 37th Wis.

Minnesota.—1st Minn. Iowa.-9th Iowa

Missouri.-12th Mo. William Kelly, 91st Ill., Lawton, Okla.,

writes vigorously protesting against the erection of the Lee statue on the battlefield of Gettysburg, and also indorses resolutions passed at the recent Convention of the Department of the Potomac, W. R. C. Strong resolutions have been passed by Sol Meredith Post 55, Richmond, Ind., protesting against the erection of the Lee statue on the Gettysburg battlefield. A south for 40 or 50 rods, turned again and ran parallel to foot the railroad. We three, not knowing this, and still believing the regiment to be ahead of us, it still believing the regiment to be ahead of us, it still believing that the prisoners.

A more kind and gentlemanly man could lady a couple of greenback dollars and went up to the overseer's house, where artillery, one regiment and 27 batteries of Modelin, and L. M. White,

PICKET SHOTS

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

THREE SHOTS FROM THIS COMRADE. James E. Kelsey, Co. I, 66th Ill. Linn. Ill., writes: "Gen. Raum, writing of Sher-man's march to the sea, says the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Corps. was composed of the 9th, 12th and 65th Ill., and 81st Ohio. Instead of 69th Ill., it should read 66th Ill.

being 16 years old. Received injuries at Fort Donelson and was discharged June only for shoulder straps. I stepped over to a window looking toward the plantation house, and while there noticed that my breath on the glass congealed and formed a cloud or frost. Suddenly, as if ored a cloud or frost. Suddenly, as if by inspiration, I thought of a plan, and immediately put it into operation. I breathed as if in play, all over the window and so clouded it that the guarased the following colored regiments could not see what took place on the outside. I then stepped over to White, and said, in an undertone: "Now, follow my instructions without asking any content of the present the state of the lungs, the germs at and regiment, serving through the Atlanta campaign, and marching to the sea. I was one of the party that entered Fayetteville in advance of the column. I have not the space to tell of all the pitched battles and skirmishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorably discharged. I do not think I am entitled to as great a service pension as the following colored regiments. Col. Brass's, 29th, and Col. Ross's, 29th, and Col. Ross's, 29th, say shonorable and was wounded. I did not see a single and regiment, serving through the Atlanta campaign, and marching to the sea. I was one of the party that entered Fayetteville in advance of the column. I have not the space to tell of all the pitched battles and skirmishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorably discharged. I do not think I am entitled to as great a service pension as the company who served while controlled into the air passages, broncampaign, and marching to the sea. I was one of the party that entered Fayetteville in advance of the column. I have not the sakermishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorable in the same of the party that entered Fayetteville in advance of the column. I have not the sakermishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorable in advance of the column. I have not the sakermishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorable in advance of the column. I have not the sakermishes in which I was engaged. At Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1865, I was honorable White, and said, in an undertone: "Now, follow my instructions without asking any explanations, and I will get you out of this." At once he asked: "How are you going to do it?" I felt so confident that my plan would work that I probably became somewhat excited, but not enough to bolong, 22 officers are still living, spoil my plans. I told my friend White that and not a drinking man among the lot; diem tousing the per-

came somewhat excited, but not enough to spoil my plans. I told my friend White that if he asked any explanations I should withdraw my promise to not escape without him. He said: "All right; go ahead." I then told him to keep close to me and to follow my lead without a word, and as though it was all a matter of common occurrence.

OUTWITTING THE GUARDS.

I had seen that the officers were buttoning up their coats preparatory to a start, so I placed myself near the dorand when the guard lifted his bayonet to let them pass I followed close behind them with White close on my footsteps.

The guards had noticed that we had been permitted to shift for ourselves the previous night, and I reasoned that in the absence or orders to the contrary, they would still regard us as favored ones who were still on parole.

I reasoned further that as the officers

| Not only that, but each is a trusted and time-honored citizen.
Our Colonel, Gen. Delavan Bates, is living at Aurora, Nebr. He has been Mayor of that city, and holds important positions of trust.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Oakman was born and still lives in Marshfield, Mass. He has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, is Selectman of that town, and holds a position in the Boston Custom House. Maj. A. J. Smith. 1906 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., is a retired merchant and Christian gentleman. Adit. C. B. Sanders, Lowell, Mass. In gentleman, Adit. C. B. Sanders, Lowell, Mass. In gen

O. D. Price, Battery M, 2d Pa. H. A., services were being held at the time, the preacher exhorting his congregation not to

officers has no use for liquot.

These men are all moral in fiber, granite in nature. They were manhood's noblest types; the nobility of life; nobility of manhood, fashioned into characters because of manhood, fashioned into characters because of the control of services. This a service pension bill would do in the most effective way.

HE ATE THE DOG.

J. M. Emery, Ulysses S. Grant Post, 28, Chicago, writes: "I was on Belle Isle about five weeks, in February and March, 864, and have a vivid recollection of the fate of the little 'rat-and-tan' that followed the Doctor, referred to by Corp'l Gosby, in a late issue of The National Tribune. The little dog was captured and slain by a hungry Yankee. He was detected in the act of devouring choice bits of the 'rat-and-tan's' anatomy, and, as a punishment, was compelled to eat the whole dog. Having successfully disposed of the edible(?) remains, he made a cap of the skin and were it to Andersonville, Years afterward, when I told the story at a Campfire in Iowa, a lady said she had heard the story before. She married the man who had eaten the 'rat-and tan,' "

THE YOUNGEST SOLDIER. Dr. N. A. Bowser, Co. K. 55th Pa., Fourche-a-Renault, Mo., writes: "I think for himself of being the youngest soldier I was born at Bloemfield, Pa., July 25, 1848; enlisted Sept. 10, 1861; served until June 6, 1865, when I was discharged by reason of wounds received in front of Petersburg. I was known as the 'white-headed boy.' As the comrade vill see, I was just a little past 13 years old when I

NOT AGAINST SHORT-TERM MEN. S. T. Carrico, Alva, Wis., served in an Illinois regiment from the beginning to the end, having a rude, early morning awakening at Shiloh, and came out in 1865 one of 18 of his original company of 83. He is not, however, one of the fellows who give the short-term men the worst of it. He saw too much of their work in 1864. He wants every man who served 90 days r more to get \$12 per month pension

Ill., does not believe in agitating for \$12 per month additional pension, but for a straight \$12 per month pension to all classes, which will come nearer doing justice than any other. There are very many who are getting no pension at all, and some getting as low as \$6 and \$8 per month, with no prospect of increase. will be benefited by a straight service pen-

Chauncey L. Knapp, Leavenworth, dress of any member of the Elliott family Kan., is convinced that it is time we that occupied the big house near Rappa-

let us all join hands for \$12 per month. Pa. Cav., Redfield, Me., suggests that Let each comrade resolve himself into a some comrade of his regiment write an committee of one and make sure that his account of the Post takes it up with the Congressman ruary, 1863. from his District and his Senator. If we make service pension an issue we can suc ceed.

The G. A. R. Post, of Greenfield, Iowa, The G. A. R. Post, of Greenheld, Iowa, is interested in the record of Geo. W. Smith, of Capt, Oliver's Co. C, 5th Ind. (Mexican War). The widow of Comrade Smith now resides in Greenfield, Iowa, and is 74 years old. An effort is being made to secure for her a pension, but so far it has been impossible because of the incomplete record of her husband's ser-

Specialist, of Cincinnati, recently completed a series of trial treatments of his Antiseptic Medicated Air Cure on one hundred patients; some were consumptives of the lowest emaciated stages, others of a catarrhal and bronchial nature. The record of each patient kept by the Doctor as the treatment progressed, was very interesting. One of the most remarkable and grashould read 66th 1il.

"As to the killing of Gen, Polk, I refer the comrades to Vol. 2, page 174. Pastotism of Illinois in the Civil War."

Therein they will find the statement that Gen. Sherman asked Capt. Simonds to throw a shell at a group of officers on Pine issue of June 11 Comrade Peter P. Miller, Co. F, 51st Pas., makes the statement that at the battle of the Crater the officers of the colored theops that came under the confederate General.

"I entered the service in October, 1861, being 16 years old. Bereived in invires at being 16 years old. Bereived in injuries at being 16 years old. Bereived in injuries at being 16 years old. Bereived in injuries at being 16 years old. Bereived in juries at being 16 years old. Bereived in j les. In his account of it, the Doctor says: "No germ of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitle or Consumption can live under the action of this powerful antiseptic. When taken internally and breathed and inhaled into the air passages, bron-



The Doctor has heretofore adopted a plan of intro-ducing his treatment in different localities by giving a free test treatment to patients at intervals during the summer, to demonstrate and prove beyond all doubt that his treatment will cure Consumption, Catarrie, Bronchitie, Asthma and Weak Lungs. He has now decided to make another, more extended and generous, Free offer of a full month's treatment to all who are sufferers and desire

vice. Commander E. B. Cook, Box 263. Greenfield, Iowa, wishes to correspond with any one who knew Mr. Smith while he was in the service.

services were being held at the time, the preacher exhorting his congregation not to be dismayed by the clamor of war, as the Lord was on their side. Said she: 'Fo' de Lord's sake, chile, when dat shell cum fru dat preacher wuz de fust man out!"

THE ABSOLUTE NECESSITY OF CONCERT.

Jas. D. Anderson, 41st and 53d Ill., Effords m. Kans, is quite supe that they are living on 26 cents a day, \$8 per month, and the past Winter the suffering was and the past Winter the suffering was and the past Winter the suffering was a constant.

Clara, Cal., writes: "On the march to the sea, the 141st N. Y. was commanded by Capt. Wm. Merrell, afterward Brevet-Ma-

jor, not by Capt. Elisha G. Baldwin, as appears in The National Tribune, April 2. At that time Capt. Baldwin was on detached duty at Elmira, N. Y." WANTS A PIECE OF SHORTY'S WEDDING

E. Parish, Commander of Maj. Lyman

Post, Bluffs, Iowa, served three years in Co. I, Sth Mo., and his Post is unani-mously in favor of service pension of \$12 per month. He wants Shorty to send him a piece of his wedding cake, as he is very much interested in him and also in Si Klegg. SERVICE PENSION.

Bart Podesta, Sergeant-Major, 5th Ohio Cav., Deer Lodge, East Tenn., thinks surely the time has come for substantially remembering the men who sacrificed everything to save the country, receiving a pay hardly sufficient to keep them in tobacco, and that the \$12 per month service pension is little enough for a recognition by a great people of its old soldiers.

E. T. Barber, Retta, Ky., has a Manic gold enameled breastpin which he wishes to restore to the owner, an officer of an Ohio regiment encamped for a time Comrade S. S. Martin will readily con- at Burnside, Ky. This officer stayed one ing night at a farmhouse in the vicinity of the ier, camp, and after he left next morning the pin was found in his room. WANT PRESENT LAWS ENFORCED.

MARONIC EMPLEM

Alfred Aurandt, 84th Pa., Belle Court, Ky., says that of the 79 old comrades of that section, 57 are in favor of a just and honest interpretation of the present laws, which if properly enforced would give the comrades everything that they desire.

WHERE IS THE OWNER. Comrade J. G. Jeffers, 416 West Fifth street, Anderson, Ind., writes that during the recent Department Encampment a comrade lost a bugle. He left his name with the writer, who has since found the bugie, but has lost the address. Will the comrade who lost the bugle kindly write

Mr. Jeffers. NO BLUE, NO GRAY. Wm. Frank, Forestville, Wis., strongly condemns the recent action of the State Superintendent of Public Schools of Wisconsin, in including a eulogy of a South-ern soldier in his pamphlet of instructions to aid the Public Schoo's of the State in

their Memorial Day exercises. INEQUALITIES IN RATINGS. Comrade Edw. F. Tucker, Frederick, Md., cannot understand why a pensioner

does not get as much for the loss of a leg or arm from being entirely disabled by disease contracted in service as if it were shot off in battle. SCATTERING. S. K. Eicher, Dunbar, Pa., asks whether any comrade can give him the present ad-

should get together for the greatest good hannock Station in which Gen. Sykes had his headquarters.

Comrade George B. Brown, Co. G. 11th

account of the "apple-jack raid" of Feb-Comrade C. H. Rehfeld, of Horicon, Wis., has two discharges of John F. Strow, one from Co. B, 10th Wis., and the other from the 7th Wis. Battery, L. A., which he wishes to restore to the own-